

Description of a New Species of Cerambycid Beetle
from Okinawa Island of the Ryukyus

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沖縄本島産カミキリの1新種

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沖縄本島産カミキリムシ科甲虫の1新種、オキナワジャノメカミキリ *Microlenecamptus nakabayashii* Takakuwa, sp. nov. (フトカミキリ亜科シロカミキリ族 Lamiine: Dorcaschematini) を記載した。この種のことについては、先に筆者(1986)により唯1雌を基に日本未記録属の未記載種 *Microlenecamptus* sp. として紹介されているが、今回それを6頭の標本に基づき記載命名したものである。

本種は、本属の中にあって体表を被う鱗毛の色彩と上翅の痕跡的な黒紋は特異であるが、それ以外の形質については台湾と中国南東部に分布するジャノメカミキリ *Microlenecamptus biocellatus* (Schwarzer, 1925) と顕著な差が認められず、系統的にはこのジャノメカミキリ、とくに台湾南端の個体群に近く、その姉妹種と考えられるものである。

Abstract A new cerambycid beetle of the genus *Microlenecamptus* Pic is described from Okinawa Is. of the Ryukyus under the name of *M. nakabayashii*. This is very closely allied to *M. biocellatus* (Schwarzer) from Taiwan and S. E. China, but is easily distinguished from that species by the characteristic scales on body and maculations on elytra.

Previously, I recorded an undetermined cerambycid of the dorcaschematine genus *Microlenecamptus* Pic based on only a female specimen from Okinawa Is. of the Ryukyus (Takakuwa, 1986). After my close examination added some specimens, however, it has become clear that the Okinawa species is surely new to science, though it is very closely allied to *M. biocellatus* (Schwarzer) from Taiwan and S. E. China. Therefore, I will describe it as a new species in the present paper.

Before going further, I wish to express my hearty gratitude to Messrs. Hiroyuki Nakabayashi of Tsu, Mie Prefecture and Hiroshi Fujita of the editor of *GeKKan-Mushi*, Tokyo for their kindness giving me a chance to examine this interesting species. I am also much indebted to Dr. N. Ohbayashi, Messrs. T. Shimomura, T. Niisato, M. Hasegawa, H. Akiyama and Y. Kusakabe for their kind help in various ways.

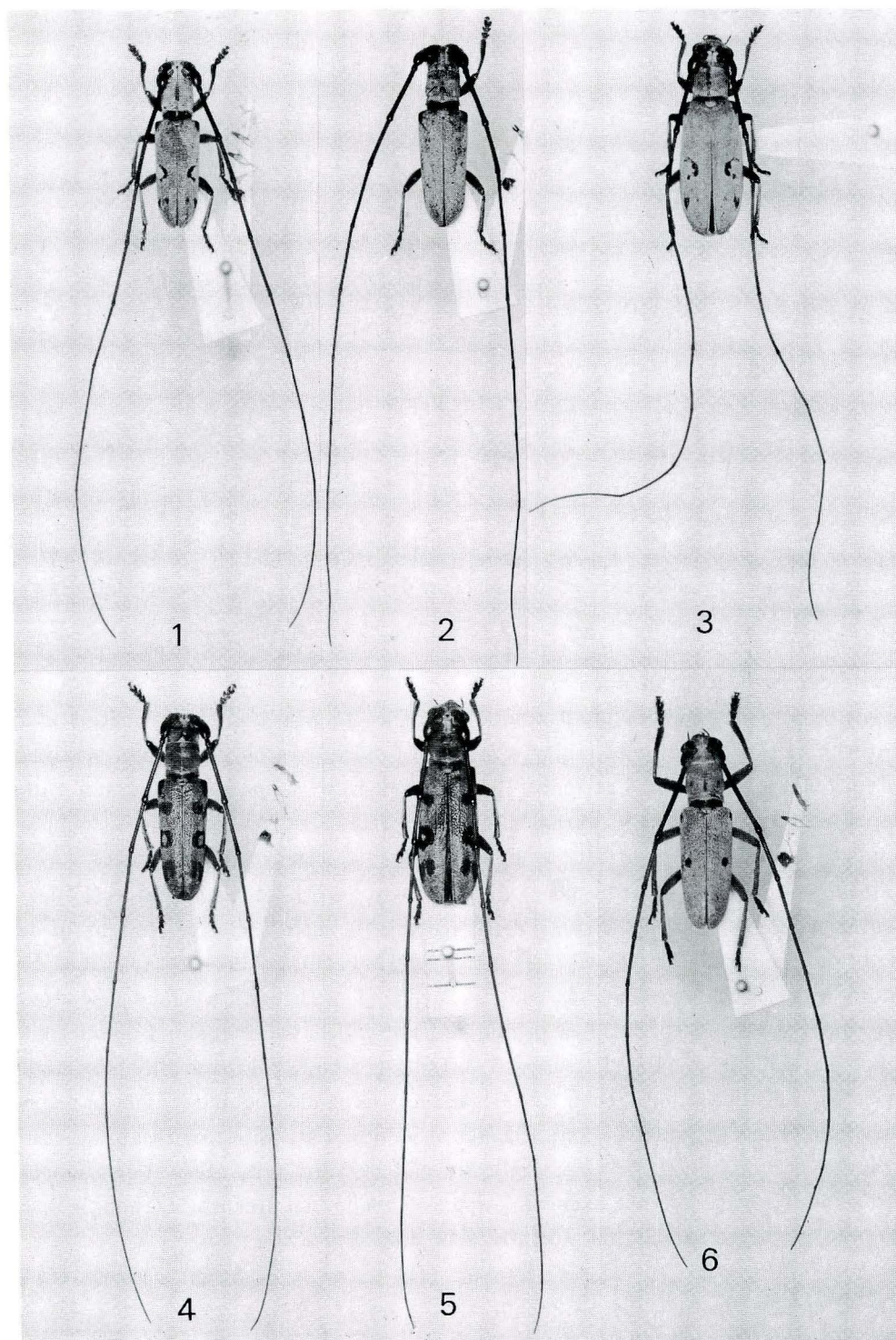
Microlenecamptus nakabayashii Takakuwa, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-3, 7)

Microlenecamptus sp.: Takakuwa, 1986, Gekkan-Mushi, (187): 18, figs. 1, 5.

Male. Black, somewhat lustrous; mouth parts except for mandibles brown to chocolate black; gula chocolate black, strongly shiny; antennal segments 4 or 5 to last more or less brownish; all claws reddish brown.

Head wider than deep (1:0.9), densely clothed with pale yellow to yellow recumbent scales, provided with a thin longitudinal median naked line running from apex of frons to occiput; frons faintly convex bilaterally, densely with minute punctations; vertex smooth; eye large, more finely faceted than in *M. albatu*s, the inferior lobe about as wide as deep, semicircular with upper margin broadly truncate, about 2.2 times as deep as gena below it. Antenna thin, 3.3-3.5 times as long as body, exceeding elytral apex at apical half of segment 5, densely with short erect hairs beneath which are gradually becoming minuter towards the last segment; relative lengths of segments of the holotype as follows: 4.3:1:10.0:8.6:11.3:11.6:11.9:11.9:11.6:11.9:16.6; scape corpulent, thickest near apical 3/8, flattened above in basal 1/3, the remainder distinctly granulated; segments 3-10 stick-shaped with each apex inflated, the swellings being weakened apicad. Pronotum subcylindrical, a little wider than median length (1:0.9-0.95), widest behind middle, constricted narrowly before base and broadly behind apex, densely clothed with scales just as in vertex, with a longitudinal naked fascia which is indistinct near base and is narrower than in usual specimens of *M. biocellatus*; disc rather finely, transversely rugose, with three tubercles, a pair at sides and the remainder before base, of which the latter is rather distinct; base weakly bisinuate, faintly broader than apex, and faintly narrower than widest; side inflated, the swelling being somewhat smaller than in *M. biocellatus*. Scutellum tongue-shaped, wider than long, very densely clothed with scales as in pronotum. Elytra 2.3-2.5 times as long as wide, widest just behind humeri, densely clothed with pale yellowish to light yellow scales which are paler than in pronotum and are wider than in *M. biocellatus*, each provided with blackish maculations as follows: dorsal longitudinal one at humerus, crescent one at middle and two small spots at apical 1/4, of which the latter two often disappear; sides very gradually narrowed posteriorly in basal 3/4, then convergent arcuately towards apices which are very broadly rounded or narrowly truncate. Abdomen densely clothed with scales as in elytra; sternite 5 with apex excavated; 8th hemioctagonal with apex shallowly excavated. Pygidium with apex truncate or extremely shallowly bilobed. Legs stout; fore femur similar in shape and length to the middle, more corpulent and shorter than the hind which exceeds the middle of abdominal sternite 4; fore tibia apparently shorter than middle and hind ones, thickened apicad, bent downwards at apical 2/5, distortedly grooved beneath in apical 2/5; middle tibia obliquely grooved externally just behind middle,



Figs. 1-6. *Microlenecamptus* spp. —1. *M. nakabayashii* sp. nov., ♂ (holotype), 2. same, ♂, 3. same, ♀, 4. *M. biocellatus*, ♂, 5. same, ♀, 6. *M. albatius*, ♂.

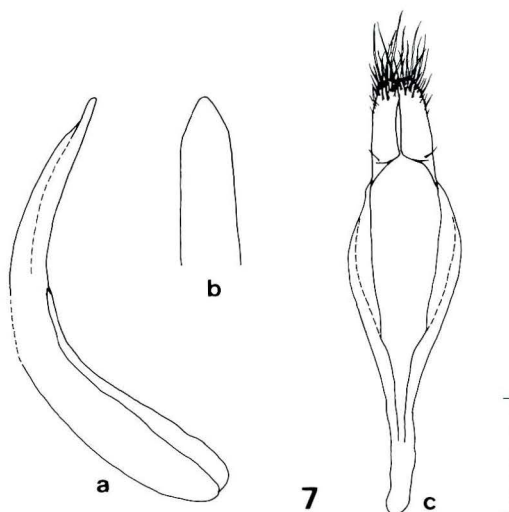


Fig. 7. Male genitalia of *Microlenecamptus nakabayashii* sp. nov. —a. median lobe in lateral view; b. apical part of the same in dorsal view; c. tegmen in ventral view. (Scale: 0.5mm.)

appendiculate beneath at apex.

Male genitalia slender. Median lobe about as long as tegmen, arcuately, fully bent ventrad; ventral plate slightly attenuate apicad, rather suddenly, straightly convergent towards the extremity which is narrowly rounded. Tegmen rather shaped as bi-stairs at base; parameres faintly attenuate towards apices which are rounded, dorsally and ventrally provided with long setae on apical parts.

Female. Antenna 2.9-3.0 times as long as body length, exceeding elytral apex at base of segment 6, almost without erect hairs as in male; relative lengths of segments of a paratype as follows: 4.8:1:11.7:9.6:11.5:12.0:12.7:13.1:12.7:13.7:21.3. Pronotum wider, 0.82-0.87 times as wide as median length, with a naked fascia more indistinct. Elytra 2.4-2.55 times as long as basal width, widest behind middle; sides almost parallel from humeri to basal 1/3, then generously expanded behind middle (broadened behind humeri, then rather suddenly expanded behind middle in a specimen), and roundedly convergent apicad. Abdominal sternite 5 with apex broadly excavated. Pygidium with apex shallowly and broadly excavated. Legs shorter; hind femora apparently not exceeding apex of abdominal sternite 3 (though reaching before apex of abdominal sternite 4 in a specimen).

Body length: male: 8.7-11.3mm; female: 11.8-12.3mm, width: male: 2.4-3.3mm; female: 3.6-4.0mm, basal width of female: 3.4-3.5mm.

Type series. Holotype, ♂, Takazato, Ohgimi-son, Okinawa Is., Ryukyus, 11. vi. 1990, H. Kubota leg. Paratypes: 1♀, Mt. Yonaha, Kunigami-son, Okinawa Is., 8. vi. 1986, H. Nakabayashi leg.; 3♂♂1♀, same locality as the holotype, 1-11. vi. 1990,

H. Kubota leg.

The holotype will be deposited in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. Paratypes are in the Mr. H. Nakabayashi's or Mr. Y. Kusakabe's private collection.

Distribution. Northern area of Okinawa Island, C. Ryukyus.

This new species is surely included in the group of *M. biocellatus* (Schwarzer) from Taiwan and S. E. China. However, it is considerably difficult to determine the relationship between the present new species and *biocellatus* rightly, because the former has some extensive individual variations in morphological characteristics and the latter has some geographic variations. Nevertheless, the former is regarded as a different species from the latter by the following characteristics: 1) scales on body wider, pale yellow to yellow, 2) antenna of male shorter, 3.3-3.5 times as long as body (3.5-3.7 times in the latter), 3) pronotum of male somewhat longer, ratio of width and median length: 1:0.90-0.95 (0.85-0.89 in the latter), 4) elytra not so attenuate posteriad in male, with maculations vestigial, often almost disappearing, 5) abdominal sternite 8 hemioctagonal with apex shallowly excavated (rather semicircular with apex excavated in the latter), 6) median lobe of male genitalia strongly, almost arcuately bent ventrad, the ventral plate being rather abruptly convergent apicad (not so strongly, suddenly bent ventrad before the middle, ventral plate being more generously so in the latter), and so on.

The new species may be also resembled to *M. albatrus* (Matsushita) from Taiwan and E. China at first sight, but quite differs from that species in the next morphologically important characteristics: 1) eye more finely faceted, the inferior lobe about as wide as deep (coarsely faceted, the inferior lobe wider than deep, truncate at inferior margin in the latter), 2) legs shorter, with femora distinctly corpulent, with tibiae appendiculate beneath at apex (femora almost not corpulent, tibiae without appendage at apex in the latter), 3) median lobe arcuately, fully bent ventrad, with apex of ventral plate narrowly rounded (distinctly weakly so, with apex of ventral plate broadly rounded in the latter), 4) body moderately clothed with longer scales (more densely clothed with shorter and wider scales in the latter).

Literature Cited

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